

101 Jubilé N°1

INSTRUCTIONS AND PRAYERS

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JUBILEE OF 1881



QUEBEC

Printed by Léger Brousseau
9, Buade Street, 9

1881

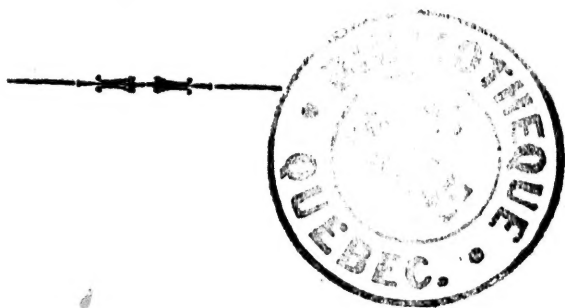
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INSTRUCTIONS AND PRAYERS

FOR THE

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Imprimatur.

† E. A. ARCHPUS QUEBECEN.

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THE JUBILEE OF 1881

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The year of the Jubilee was for the Israelites, a time of joy, grace and general remission. We see his institution at the chapter XXV of the Levitic. The Jubilee of the hebraic law has given his name to the Jubilee of the Christian law, which is likewise a time of spiritual joy, grace and remission.

The ordinary Jubilee is the one which, since the Pontificate of Sixte IV, is published at Rome every twenty five years and lasts a year in the holy city. The faithful visit and venerate during the year the tombs

of the Apostles. The Jubilee is, afterwards, extended to all parts of the Catholic Universe. The first of these Jubilees took place in the year 1475. It is known that Boniface VIII has since the famous jubilee of the year 1300, fixed the ordinary Jubilee every hundredth year subsequent. But Clement VI by a bull, the eighth of January, 1343, reduced the period of hundred years and enacted that henceforth the Jubilee would take place every fifty years. It was, effectively, celebrated at Rome in the year 1350, with a concourse greater than in the year 1300.

Urbain VI abridged again the period and decided that, in memory of the 33 years of the life of Jesus Christ, the Jubilee would be celebrated every thirty three years. At last Paul II and Sixte IV, ruled the celebration of the Jubilee for every 25th year ; rule observed since by the

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jubilee is, other pontiffs their successors. The
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 the first of extraordinary circumstances, as the
 in the year exaltation of a new Pope, a more
 iface VIII pressing want of the Church, of an
 lee of the empire, the removal of a public
 ry Jubilee plague, &c. In is glorious reign, to
 quent. But the Supreme Pontificate, Pope Pius
 the eighth IX, has many times granted that
 the period Jubilee, and his Holiness Leon XIII,
 acted that is granting this one in order that the
 ould take faithful increase their prayers to God
 was, effect so as to obtain the end of the persecu-
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PASTORAL LETTER

OF

HIS GRACE E.-A. TASCHEREAU

ARCHBISHOP OF QUEBEC

Concerning the Jubilee of 1881

ELZEAR-ALEXANDRE TASCHEREAU,

By the grace of God, and of the Apostolic
See, Archbishop of Quebec, Assistant
at the Pontifical Throne,

*To the Clergy Secular and Regular, to the
Religious Communities and to all the
Faithful of the Archdiocese of Quebec,
Greeting and Benediction in Our Lord.*

God in his infinite wisdom, the
design of which are unfathomable,
permits his Church to be assailed, at
the present day, by one of the most
furious tempests it has yet encounter-
ed in all its trying career. Though

undoubtedly *the gates of hell shall not prevail against it*, (Mat. XVI. 18.), yet, it does not become it's children to remain indifferent spectators of the efforts which impiety is strenuously making to overthrow it. God wishes that we should share in it's triumph, by enabling us to hasten the hour of victory by our supplications and good works.

For this reason, O. D. B. B., the Sovereign Pontiff Leo XIII, in an encyclical dated the 12th of March last, invites us all to unite in raising our hearts and our hands in supplication towards the throne of mercy, to obtain the cessation of the persecution of which the Catholic Church and more particularly the Holy See is the object, in the old world. In order to stimulate us in this peaceful crusade, he, again, after a lapse of a year and a half, grants us, under the form of a Jubilee, a most plenary indulgence, applicable to the souls in purgatory, and which, for this country, may be gained in the course of the present year.

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On this occasion he opens the spiritual treasures of the Church, he makes use in all its fulness, of the power to bind and loose conferred upon him in the person of the Prince of the Apostles, in order that the remission of sins may be facilitated, by granting all confessors most extraordinary faculties in behalf of those, who, sincerely sorry for their sins, firmly resolved to commit them no more and to satisfy for them, shall repair to the holy tribunal of penance, with the real and sincere intention of fulfilling all the conditions requisite to gain this indulgence of the jubilee.

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If you love the Holy Church, O. D. B. B., you will be happy to profit of *this favourable time, of these days of salvation* of which the great apostle says, *ecce nunc tempus acceptabile, ecce nunc dies salutis* (II Cor VI 2.) You will profit of them to purify your souls, thus rendering more acceptable to God and more worthy of being heard, the prayers which you will offer up to heaven to obtain the

cessation of persecution, the reign of peace, the complete overthrow of perverse doctrines which overrun the whole world, and that the salvation of souls be not endangered by the innumerable obstacles with which hell opposes it. As you see, O. D. B. B., you are yourselves interested in profiting of this great grace, since, whilst you give proof of your love for the church, you have at your disposal all its spiritual treasures, not only for the remission of your sins, but also for the application to your soul, of the superabundant merits of Our Lord and his Saints, in all their plenitude.

We will not dwell at any length on the particulars of the advantages which you may rely upon obtaining in this Jubilee, nor on the evils, the ending of which, the Holy Father so ardently desires ; the encyclical which will be read to you, after the present pastoral letter, will inform you of them in a manner far better than we could. Hearken therefore attentively to the words of the Vicar

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of Jesus-Christ, preserve them in your heart and neglect not to put them in practice. Avoid most carefully, rendering yourselves guilty of any of the various disorders of which we have so often warned you ; such as intemperance, luxury, perjury, dangerous frequentation between persons of both sexes, neglect of watchfulness on the part of parents over their children, unjust lawsuits, the profanation of days consecrated to God and all that could tarnish the beauty and purity of your hearts.

You will remark, O. D. B. B., that passage in the encyclical wherein the Sovereign Pontiff exhorts us to increase our devotion to the Blessed Virgin as also to St-Joseph, the protector of the Catholic Church. This first recommendation is followed by another in these terms : " We also " exhort all to undertake pilgrimages, " for the sake of piety, to the sanc- " tuaries of the Saints, which in " different countries, have been accus- " tomed, with peculiar devotion, to " be held holy and venerable."

We rely, O. D. B. B., on your conforming to this wish of our well beloved father and pontiff, you will devote the exercises of the approaching beautiful month of Mary, to solicit those graces which he hopes to obtain by this Jubilee. Each day, you will add some act of devotion in honour of St-Joseph.

The shrine of Ste Anne de Beaupré is truly, for us the venerated sanctuary, the object of traditional devotion, which Leo XIII desires that we should visit in the course of the year. That holy patron of our province shall rejoice in seeing all her children repair to the church raised by their generous contributions : and whilst hearkening as she is wont, to the prayers which we will address her for ourselves, for those who are dear to us, she will powerfully second us in obtaining for our holy mother the Church and her august chief, the important graces which the entire catholic world are about to solicit.

Wherefore having invoked the holy name of God, we rule and ordain as follows :

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The herewith joined translation of the Encyclical of Our Holy Father Pope Leo XIII, bearing date March 12th *ultimo*, granting a plenary indulgence, in the form of a jubilee, shall be read and published after this pastoral letter.

The five conditions to be fulfilled are as follows :

1st. CONFESSION AND COMMUNION, with the necessary dispositions, distinct from the annual confession and the easter communion. Children not yet admitted to their first communion are to be *dispensed* by their *confessor* from receiving communion.

2nd. SIX VISITS TO THE CHURCHES APPOINTED, either on the same day, or on different days. The visits to the same church can be made one after the other, provided that one leaves the church for a moment between the visits, and recites each time the prescribed prayers.

(b) The faithful of the upper-town of Quebec and of S. Paul's and adjoining streets, shall visit twice the Basilica, S. Patrick's church and the Seminary chapel.

The faithful of the lower-town and of Champlain ward shall visit twice the Basilica, the Seminary chapel and lower-town church.

Those of N. D. de la Garde shall visit six times their church.

Those of S. John's and S. Lewis suburbs, shall twice visit the churches of S. John, of the Jesuit Fathers and of S. Patrick.

Those of S. Roch's shall twice visit the churches of S. Roch, of S. Sauveur's and of the "Congréganistes" of S. Roch's.

Those of S. Sauveur's shall twice visit the churches of S. Sauveur, of N. D. de Lourdes and of the "Congréganistes" of S. Roch's.

In the country parishes and missions, the faithful shall visit *six* times their parochial church or chapel.

Nuns not cloistered and their novices, as well as all persons living in their monasteries shall follow the same rule as the faithful in the visit of the appointed churches.

Cloistered nuns shall ask from their confessor the commutation of the visits to the appointed churches, into the visit to their own chapel or oratory. This commutation can be granted in confession only.

Each visit performed in procession shall count for three visits.

3rd. To recite during each of these visits to the appointed church or churches, FIVE PATER AND FIVE AVE OR OTHER PRAYERS, according to the intentions of the Sovereign Pontiff to wit : among others, for the welfare and exaltation of the Catholic Church and of the Apostolic See, the extirpation of heresies, the conversion of sinners, for the concord of christian princes, and for the peace and unity of all the faithful people.

4th. A FAST WITH STRICT ABSTINENCE, that is to say, with abstinence from fat, grease, dripping, milk, butter, cheese, eggs and from any food containing any of these things. This fast and abstinence may be kept, 1st on a day of lent on which the indult of 1844 permits us

to eat flesh meat, but not on the days on which that permission has not been granted ; 2nd besides lent, on any day. even on friday, provided it is not a fast day of obligation.

5th. AN ALMS IN AID OF SOME PIOUS WORK. We most heartily recommend to the charity of the faithful the Seminary of Rimouski just consumed by fire. Every one knows how such an institution is essential to the welfare of religion in a diocese. Therefore we ordain that a collection in its favour be made as soon as possible on two successive sundays, after due notice

Navigators and travellers having returned to their homes, or stopping at any place for a sufficient length of time, can gain the indulgence by fulfilling the prescribed works and visiting six times either the cathedral, or the principal, or the parochial church where they reside, or of the place.

Each one of the faithful, who is earnestly and sincerely intent upon gaining the indulgence of the jubi-

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lee, and upon fulfilling, for this object, all the prescribed works, may confess to any priest, secular or regular, approved of in this diocese; and every confessor is authorized, in this case, to absolve him from all sins and censures reserved to the Pope, or to the Ordinary, and to commute vows, according to the instruction herewith joined.

Nuns either cloistered or not cloistered, and their novices are authorized to make their confession of the jubilee to any confessor approved of in this diocese to hear the confession of nuns.

This our present Pastoral Letter shall be read and published at the prone of all parochial churches or chapels, and in others, where public service is performed, and in chapter in all religious communities, on the first sunday after its reception.

Given at Quebec, under our signature, the seal of the Archdiocese and the counter-signature of our secretary, on the eight day of April, one

thousand eight hundred and eighty-one.

† E.-A. ARCH. OF QUEBEC,
(L. † S.) By his Grace's command,

C.-A. COLLET, Pst.

Secretary.

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APOSTOLIC LETTERS

OF

OUR MOST HOLY LORD LEO XIII

BY DIVINE PROVIDENCE,

BY WHICH AN EXTRAORDINARY JUBILEE IS PROCLAIMED

*To Our Venerable Brethren, the Patriarchs,
Primates, Archbishops and Bishops in
peace and Communion with the Apostolic
See, and to all Our beloved Sons the
faithful of Christ, Health and the Apostolic
Benediction.*

LEO PP. XIII

Venerable Brethren
and Beloved Sons,

The Church militant of Jesus-
Christ, which is able in the greatest
measure to afford salvation and safety

to the human race, is so heavily tried in these calamitous times that she daily has to endure fresh tempests, and is truly to be compared to that little bark of Genesareth, which, while it carried Our Lord Jesus Christ and his disciples, was tossed with violent storms and waves. In very truth they who wage enmities against the catholic name are now increasing beyond bounds in number, strength, and the audacity of their designs ; nor are they content with openly throwing aside heavenly doctrines, but they strive with the greatest force and hostility either to banish the Church altogether from the civil society of men, or at least to compel her to effect nothing in the public life of nations. Whence it comes to pass that, in the discharge of her office, which she has divinely received from her Author, the Church finds herself embarrassed and hindered on all sides by difficulties.

The most bitter fruits of this wicked conspiracy affect especially the Roman Pontiff, to whom indeed, deprived of

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his legitimate rights and in various ways hindered in the exercise of his exalted ministry, a certain form of royal majesty, as if in mockery, is left. Wherefore We, placed as We are by the design of the Divine Providence in this supreme height of sacred power, and burdened with the care of the universal Church, have both for a long time and often thought and said how severe and calamitous in this state of things to which the vicissitudes of the times have reduced us.

We are unwilling to recall every circumstance ; but the things which now for many years are being done in Our City are manifest to all men. For here, in the very centre of Catholic truth, the sanctity of religion is mocked at, and the dignity of the Apostolic See is wounded, and the Pontifical majesty is exposed to the frequent insults of profligate men. Many institutions, which Our predecessors had piously and liberally established, and had transmitted to their successors to be inviolably pre-

served, have been violently withdrawn from Our authority ; nor have they refrained from violating the rights of the sacred *Institute for propagating the Christian name*, which, deserving well as it does, not only of religion, but also of the civilisation of nations, no attack of former times had ever violated. Not a few temples of the Catholic religion have been closed or profaned. while those of heretical worship have been multiplied ; depraved doctrines are spread abroad with impunity both by writing and preaching. Those who have attained to supreme power frequently take pains to enact laws injurious to the Church and the Catholic name ; and this before Our very eyes, whose whole care, by the command of God Himself, it is to watch that Christian interests be secure and the rights of the Church inviolate. But, without any respect for that authority of teaching inherent in the Roman Pontiff, they exclude Our authority from the very education of youth ; and if We have the permission,

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which is refused to no private indi-
 vidual, to open schools for the educa-
 tion of Youth at Our own expense,
 the force and severity of the civil
 laws invades even those schools. We
 are the more deeply moved by the
 mournful spectacle of these things,
 inasmuch as the power of remedying
 them, which We ardently desired, is
 is denied to Us. For We are more
 truly in the power of Our enemies
 than Our own ; and that very exer-
 cise of liberty which is granted Us,
 since it can be taken away or dimi-
 nished at the will of another, has no
 foundation of stability and constancy.

In the meanwhile it is manifest by
 the daily experience of things that
 the contagion of evil creeps more and
 more through the rest of the body of
 the Christian State, and is propagated
 among more persons. For the nations
 estranged from the Church are daily
 falling into greater miseries ; and
 where the Catholic Faith has once
 been extinguished or weakened, the
 road is nigh to madness of opinions
 and desire for novelties. But as soon

as the supreme and august authority of him who is God's Vicar on earth is despised, it is clear that human authority had no checks left sufficient to restrain the untamed spirits of the rebellions, or to control in the multitude the ardour of unlicensed liberty. And for these reasons human society, although it has sustained such great calamities, is nevertheless terrified by the suspicion of greater dangers.

In order, therefore, that the Church may repel the attempts of her enemies, and may accomplish her mission for the advantage of all, it is necessary for her to labour and contend still more. But in this vehement and varied combat, in which even the glory of God is at stake, and the battle is for the eternal salvation of souls, all the strength and industry of men would be vain, unless heavenly succour fitting to the times was at hand. Wherefore, in circumstances which are dangerous and grievous to the christian name, this has been our habitual refuge in labours and anxieties, to ask of God by earnest prayers

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that He would come to the aid of
 His struggling Church, and would
 grant to her strength to fight and
 power to triumph. We, therefore,
 following this excellent custom and
 discipline of Our forefathers, and
 knowing well that God is the more
 ready to hear prayer in proportion as
 there is in men a greater depth of
 penitence and the will of becoming
 reconciled to him, for these motives
 and in order to obtain heavenly pro-
 tection and to help souls, by these
 Our Letters publish to the whole
 Catholic world an extraordinary
 jubilee.

Therefore, confiding in the mercy
 of Almighty God, and by the autho-
 rity of the blessed Apostles Peter
 and Paul, in virtue of that power of
 binding and loosing which Our Lord
 has conferred on Us, although un-
 worthy, We grant unto all and sin-
 gular on both sexes of the faithful of
 Christ a plenary indulgence of all
 their sins, in the form of a general
 jubilee, provided that they fulfil the
 following conditions—those who are

dwelling in Europe, beginning from the nineteenth day of the present month of March, (consecrated to the commemoration of St-Joseph, spouse of the Blessed Virgin Mary) up to the first day of November (the solemn commemoration of all Saints) inclusively ; and as to those who are out of Europe, from the same nineteenth day of this month of March up to the last day of the year 1881, inclusively, namely :

All inhabitants of or strangers in Rome shall visit twice the Lateran Basilica, and also the Vatican and Liberian Basilicas, and there for a certain space of time shall offer pious prayers to God, according to Our intention, for the extirpation of heresies, and the conversion of all in error, for the concord of Christian princes and the peace and unity of all faithfull people ; moreover, they shall fast, using only fasting diet, on one day over and above the days not comprehended in the Lenten indulgence or of strict law ; and, in addition having duly confessed their sins

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shall receive the most holy Sacra-
ment of the Eucharist, and shall
bestow, in the way of alms, some-
thing on some pious work. And in
order to do this We call attention by
name to the following institutions,
whose support We have not long
since commended by letters to the
charity of Christians, to wit, the
*Propagation of the Faith, the Sacred
Infancy of Jesus Christ, and the Schools
of the East* ; which indeed, it is Our
most earnest wish and desire to
establish and promote even in far
remote and savage regions, that they
may suffice to their needs. But all
other persons dwelling without the
City and elsewhere shall visit, twice,
three churches to be designated by
the Ordinaries of the places or their
Vicars or officials, or in virtue of a
mandate from them, and, in the
absence of these, by those who exer-
cise the cure of souls, or, if there are
only two churches, three times, or,
if only one, six times, at a given
interval of time ; and shall fulfil the
other duties which are mentionned

above. We will also that this Indulgence may be applied by way of suffrage, to souls which have departed this life united to God in charity. Moreover, We grant to the Ordinaries of places that they may, in accordance with their own prudent opinion, reduce the number of the said visits for Chapters and Congregations, as well of seculars as of regulars, for sodalities, confraternities, universities or colleges, making their visits to the aforementioned churches processionally.

Moreover, We grant to voyagers and travellers that, as soon as they shall arrive at their homes, or at some station, on visiting six times the principal or parish church and duly fulfilling the other duties prescribed above, they shall obtain the same Indulgence. To regulars, moreover, of either sex, even living in perpetual inclosure, and to all other persons, as well lay as ecclesiastics, secular or regular, who by reason of being detained in prison, infirmity of body, or any other just cause, are

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hindered from fulfilling the aforesaid
 duties or some of them, We grant
 and permit that a confessor may
 commute them to another nor distant
 occasion ; power to dispense with
 communion in the case of children
 not yet admitted to first communion
 being also allowed.

Moreover, to all and each of the
 faithfull of Christ, as well lay as
 ecclesiastics, seculars and regulars,
 or all orders whatsoever and insti-
 tutes (even when required to be
 specially named) We grant the right
 of choosing for themselves, to this
 effect, any approved priest as confes-
 sor, whether secular or regular ;
 which right may be enjoyed also by
 nuns, novices, and other women
 living within the cloister, provided
 only that the confessor be approved
 of for nuns. To confessors, moreover,
 on this occasion and only during the
 time of this jubilee, We grant all
 those very same powers which were
 granted for Us in another jubilee
 published by Our Apostolic Letters,
 dated the fifteenth day of the month

of February, in the year 1879, beginning, *Pontifices maximi*, always with the exception, however, of all things which in those same Letters were excepted.

But in order that the salutary fruits which have been proposed by Us may be produced the more safely and more abundantly from this Sacred Jubilee, let all earnestly apply themselves to deserve the favor of the great Mother of God by rendering her during this time especial honour and worship. Moreover, We confide and recommend this same sacred Jubilee to the protection and guardianship of St-Joseph, the most chaste spouse of the Blessed Virgin Mary, whom the Sovereign Pontiff Pius IX, of glorious memory, declared the Patron of the whole Church, and whose assistance we desire to be daily implored by all the faithful of Christ.

We also exhort all to undertake pilgrimages, for the sake of piety, to the sanctuaries of the Saints, which in different countries have been

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1879, beginning always with all things better were

the salutary proposed by more safely in this Sacred most apply the favor of by rendering especial moreover, We this same protection and h, the most sed Virgin sign Pontiff ry, declared Church, and desire to be faithful of

undertake of piety, to ts, which have been

accustomed to the peculiar devotion to be hold holy and venerable ; pre-eminent among these in Italy is the Sacred House of the Virgin Mary at Loreto, which the memory of the most sublime mysteries consecrates.

Wherefore, by virtue of the holy Obedience, we ordain and command all and singular the Ordinaries of places, and their Vicars and Officials, or, if they be absent, to those who exercise the cure of souls, that as soon as they shall have received transcripts of even printed copies of these present Letters, they shall every one in is own jurisdiction, cause them to be published, and shall point out to the people, duly prepared also by the preaching of the word of God, as soon as possible, the church or churches to be visited, as aforesaid.

Nevertheless, in order that these present Letters, which cannot be delivered to every place, may more easily reach the knowledge of all, We will that to transcripts or even printed copies of these present Let-

ters, when subscribed by the hand of some notary public, and bearing the seal of a person placed in ecclesiastical dignity, in every place, the same credit shall forthwith be given as would be given to the very Presents if they were exhibited or shown.

Given at Rome, at St. Peter's, under the seal of the Fisherman, on the twelfth of March, in the year 1881, and the fourth year of Our Pontificate.

LEO PP. XIII.



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